At this stage, several of the members left the Hall. The following thirteen members were present in the Hall at 12-2 P. M.

1. Mr. Ittiyavira Chummar (*Nominated*).
2. „ M. J. Joseph (*Municipal Council, Kottayam*).
3. „ V. C. George (*Minachil taluk, Group II*).
4. „ K. Narayanan Asari (*Nominated*).
5. „ A. J. Wright (*Kannan Devan Planters' Association*).
6. „ W. A. J. Milner (*Central Travancore do.*).
7. „ Eric Hall (*South Travancore do.*).
8. „ Narayanaru Krishnaru (*Jenmi, Trivandrum*).
9. „ P. Narayana Bhattatiri (*Jenmi, Quilon*).
10. „ Nilakantan Nilakantan Namputiri (*Jenmi, Kottayam*).
11. „ C. Narayana Bhattatiri (*Municipal Council, Tiruvalla*).
12. „ R. Kalyanasundaram Aiyar (*Do. Vaikam*).
13. „ S. Krishnan Asan (*Nominated*).

DEWAN: We will proceed with such of the members as remain here.

Is it your wish that I should hear you? If you will kindly come up to the front, I shall be obliged.

The representations were then proceeded with.

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1. The Ayurveda Department.

MR. S. KRISHNAN ASAN (*Member, Nominated*) began by pointing out that, though the same subject formed the subject of his representation at the last session and had been dealt with by various members at successive sessions of the Assembly in the past, the development and encouragement of the Ayurvedic system of treatment had not received that attention which its importance to the health and life of the people deserved. The allopathic system, suited to a cold country and the habits and conditions of diet and life of the people among which that system grew, was eminently unsuited to this tropical country. The Ayurvedic system had been specially designed by its originators to meet the special climatic and other conditions of India. Typhoid cases almost always proved fatal in the hands of allopathic doctors, while the member himself knew of several instances in which typhoid patients given up as hopeless by allopathic doctors had been successfully cured by Ayurvedic physicians. Leprosy and rheumatism were common in Trivandrum. Consumption was rapidly becoming more and more prevalent and was being regarded as incurable. The patients in the hospital for lepers could be cured in less than a year under the Ayurvedic system.

The standard of attainments in Sanskrit prescribed for admission to the Ayurvedic College was low and inadequate. The member would even restrict admission to Mahopadhyayas. The facilities available to the students for familiarising themselves with the medicinal herbs and plants, with diseases and with the preparation of medicines, were insufficient. The early establishment of a herbarium was necessary, and the pharmacy should be located in its neighbourhood.

The member referred to several Ayurvedic physicians in the mofussil who were carrying on extensive sales in Ayurvedic preparations as testifying to the demand for a proper supply of good medicines. He advocated the re-establishment of the pharmacy on the old lines and the preparation of medicines, particularly the rare and costly ones, on an extensive scale under the supervision of an expert committee with Vayaskara Mussatu and other well-known *Vaidyans* as members. In the absence of an efficient supply of reliable Ayurvedic medicines, a large amount of money was being annually invested outside the State in the purchase of patent medicines, etc.

The number of rare and ancient manuscripts on Ayurveda was great, and satisfactory arrangements should be made to publish them before they became, by neglect and lapse of time, an inevitable prey to white ants.

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DEWAN : My reply to Mr. Krishnan Asan is that the various matters that he has brought to the notice of the Government will be carefully considered by them.

In regard to the Ayurveda pharmacy, I may tell him that the sale of medicines to the public was abolished and the pharmacy restricted in scope as a mere adjunct to the Ayurveda hospital, as mentioned in my opening address, as a result of the opinion expressed by the Legislative Council after a great deal of discussion. The re-establishment of the same now would not therefore be proper. If it is felt that the pharmacy should be re-opened for the use of the general public as before, a resolution should be moved in the Council and the opinion of the Council recorded in favour of the same, when the matter will be considered by the Government.

In regard to the publication of books on Ayurveda, the member himself knows that a beginning has been made ; and all that I can do is to assure him that the Government will try to push on with the publication of these books as far as possible.

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2. Supply of Silver Rupees in the Peermade Treasury.

MR. W. A. J. MILNER (*Member, Central Travancore Planters' Association*) stated that, after the Association had given notice of its intention to bring up this subject for representation, he was informed that a supply of silver rupee coins had been arranged for at the Peermade treasury. He therefore only wanted to tender the thanks of the Association to the Government in the matter.

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3. The Kottayam—Kumili Road.

MR. W. A. J. MILNER (*Member, Central Travancore Planters' Association*) requested that the work of repairing the bad portions of Kottayam-Kumili road should be expedited. The works required were, in the order of importance, the following :—

1. The metalling of the ghat road from the 40th to the 46th mile was by far the most urgent and should be put in hand as soon as the monsoon rains began; and the proposal was feasible, as ample metal had been collected on that portion of the road.

2. Portions of the 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th and 29th miles also required metalling urgently.

The member urged the provision of a second steam roller as the only means of ensuring those sections being put in order before the end of the south-west monsoon. One steam roller could only do two miles of rolling in one month, so that it was obviously impossible to carry out the metalling of all the bad portions without an additional roller.

3. Between the 26th and 31st miles there were a number of awkwardly constructed cross-drains which caused a great deal of damage to the springs of motor vehicles. He believed the Chief Engineer would be prepared to recommend the construction of culverts in the place of those cross-drains.

The member then expressed the great appreciation by his Association of all that was done for them during the abnormally heavy rains of July last in the matter of restoring their communications with Mundakayam and Kumili. Both the Peermade-Mundakayam and Kumili ghat roads suffered severely. Through traffic with Kumili was, however, re-established by the beginning of August and with Mundakayam by the first week of September. Their thanks were due particularly to the local officers of the P. W. D. The member was anxious that the requests made this year should not be interpreted as showing any lack of appreciation of what had been done for them last year and in the past. It was most important, from a transport point of view, that the metalling of the bad sections of the road should be completed with all possible despatch. That could not be accomplished without the provision of the extra steam roller, already referred to.

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